THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1772. THE NUMBER 315.

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

## JUNIUS's DEDICATION TO THE ENGLISH NATION.

I DEDICATE to you a collection of letters, written by one of yourſelves, for the common benefit of us all. They would never have grown to this ſize, without your continued encouragement and applauſe. To me they originally owe nothing but a healthy, ſanguine conſtitution. Under *your* care they have thriven. To *you* they are indebted for whatever ſtrength or beauty they poſſeſs. When Kings and Miniſters are forgotten, when the force and direction of perſonal ſatire is no longer underſtood, and when meaſures are only felt in their remoteſt conſequences, this book will, I believe, be found to contain principles worthy to be tranſmitted to poſterity. When you leave the unimpaired hereditary freehold to your children, you do but half your duty. Both liberty and property are precarious, unleſs the poſſeſſors have ſenſe and ſpirit enough to defend them. This is not the language of vanity. If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the ſole depoſitary of my own ſecret, and it ſhall periſh with me.

If an honeſt, and, I may truly affirm, a laborious zeal for the public ſervice, has given me any weight in your eſteem, let me exhort and conjure you never to ſuffer an invaſion of your political conſtitution, however minute the inſtance may appear, to paſs by, without a determined, perſevering reſiſtance. One precedent creates another. They ſoon accumulate, and conſtitute law. What yeſterday was fact, to day is doctrine. Examples are ſuppoſed to juſtify the moſt dangerous meaſures, and where they do not ſuit exactly, the defect is ſupplied by analogy. Be aſſured that the laws which protect us in our civil rights, grow out of the conſtitution, and that they muſt fall or flouriſh with it. This is not the cauſe of faction, or of party, or of any individual, but the common intereſt of every man in Britain. Although the King ſhould continue to ſupport his preſent ſyſtem of government, the period is not very diſtant at which you will have the means of redreſs in your own power. It may be nearer, perhaps, than any of us expect, and I would warn you to be prepared for it. The King may poſſibly be adviſed to diſſolve the preſent Parliament a year or two before it expires of courſe, and precipitate a new election, in hopes of taking the nation by ſurprize. If ſuch a meaſure be in agitation, this very caution may defeat or prevent it.

I cannot doubt that you will unanimouſly aſſert the freedom of election, and vindicate your excluſive right to chuſe your repreſentatives. But other queſtions have been ſtarted, on which your determination ſhould be equally clear and unanimous. Let it be impreſſed upon your minds, let it be inſtilled into your children, that the liberty of the preſs is the *palladium* of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Engliſhman, and that the right of juries to return a general verdict, in all caſes whatſoever, is an eſſential part of our conſtitution, not to be controuled or limited by the Judges, nor in any ſhape queſtionable by the legiſlature. The power of King, Lords, and Commons, is not an arbitrary * power. They are the truſtees, not the owners of the eſtate. The fee ſimple is in US. They cannot alienate, they cannot waſte. When we ſay that the legiſlature is *ſupreme*, we mean that it is the higheſt power known to the conſtitution; that it is the higheſt in compariſon with the other ſubordinate powers eſtabliſhed by the laws. In this ſenſe the word *ſupreme* is relative, not abſolute. The power of the legiſlature is limited, not only by the general rules of natural juſtice, and the welfare of the community, but by the forms and principles of our particular conſtitution. If this doctrine be not true, we muſt admit that King, Lords, and Commons, have no rule to direct their reſolutions, but merely their own will and pleaſure. They might unite the legiſlative and executive power in the ſame hands, and diſſolve the conſtitution by an act of Parliament. But I am perſuaded you will not leave it to the choice of ſeven hundred perſons, notoriouſly corrupted by the Crown, whether ſeven millions of their equals ſhall be freemen or ſlaves. The certainty of forfeiting their own rights, when they ſacrifice thoſe of the nation, is no check to a brutal, degenerate mind. Without inſiſting upon the extravagant conceſſion made to Harry the Eighth, there are inſtances, in the hiſtory of other countries, of a formal, deliberate ſurrender of the public liberty into the hands of the Sovereign. If England does not ſhare the ſame fate, it is becauſe we have better reſources than in the virtue of either Houſe of Parliament.

I ſaid that the liberty of the preſs is the *palladium* of all your rights, and that the right of the juries to return a general verdict is part of your conſtitution. To preſerve the whole ſyſtem, you muſt correct your legiſlature. With regard to any influence of the conſtituent over the conduct of the repreſentative, there is little difference between a ſeat in Parliament for ſeven years, and a ſeat for life. The proſpect of your reſentment is too remote; and although the laſt ſeſſion of a ſeptennial Parliament be uſually employed in courting the favour of the people, conſider that, at this rate, your repreſentatives have ſix years for offence, and but one for atonement. A death bed repentance ſeldom reaches to reſtitution. If you reflect that in the changes of adminiſtration, which have marked and diſgraced the preſent reign, although your warmeſt patriots have in their turn been inveſted with the lawful and unlawful authority of the Crown, and though other reliefs or improvements have been held forth to the people, yet that no one man in office has ever promoted or encouraged a bill for ſhortening the duration of Parliaments, but that (whoever was Miniſter) the oppoſition to this meaſure, ever ſince the ſeptennial act paſſed, has been conſtant and uniform on the part of government, you cannot but conclude, without the poſſibility of a doubt, that long Parliaments are the foundation of the undue influence of the Crown. This influence anſwers every purpoſe of arbitrary power to the Crown, with an expence and oppreſſion to the people, which would be unneceſſary in an arbitrary government. The beſt of our Miniſters find it the eaſieſt and moſt compendious mode of conducting the King's affairs; and all Miniſters have a general intereſt in adhering to a ſyſtem, which of itſelf is ſufficient to ſupport them in office, without any aſſiſtance from perſonal virtue, popularity, labour, abilities, or experience. It promiſes every gratification to avarice and ambition, and ſecures impunity. Theſe are truths unqueſtionable. If they make no impreſſion, it is becauſe they are too vulgar and notorious. But the inattention or indifference of the nation has continued too long. You are roufed at laſt to a ſenſe of your danger. The remedy will ſoon be in your power. If *Junius* lives, you ſhall often be reminded of it. If, when the opportunity preſents itſelf, you neglect to do your duty to yourſelves, and to poſterity, to God, and to your country, I ſhall have one conſolation left, in common with the meaneſt and baſeſt of mankind. Civil liberty may ſtill laſt the life of

JUNIUS.

* *This poſitive denial, of an arbitrary power being veſted in the legiſlature, is not in fact a new doctrine. When the Earl of Lindſey, in the year 1675, brought a bill into the Houſe of Lords* to prevent the dangers, which might ariſe from perſons diſaffected to government, *by which an oath and penalty was to be impoſed upon the members of both Houſes, it was affirmed, in a proteſt ſigned by 23 lay Peers (my Lords the Biſhops were not accuſtomed to proteſt)* "*That the privilege of ſitting and voting in Parliament was an honour they had by birth, and a right ſo inherent in them, and inſeparable from them,* that nothing could take it away, *but what, by the law of the land, muſt withal take away their lives, and corrupt their blood.*" *Theſe noble Peers (whoſe names are a reproach to their poſterity) have, in this inſtance, ſolemnly denied the power of Parliament to alter the conſtitution. Under a particular propoſition, they have aſſerted a general truth, in which every man in England is concerned.*

*Copy of the petition of the Clergy, &c. relative to ſubſcription to the thirty nine articles, offered on Thurſday the 6th of February to the Houſe of Commons.*

To the Honourable the COMMONS of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble petition of certain of the Clergy of the church of England, and of certain of the two profeſſions of civil law and phyſic, and others, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners apprehend themſelves to have certain rights and privileges which they hold of God only, and which are ſubject to his authority alone. That of this kind is the free exerciſe of their own reaſon and judgment, whereby they have been brought to, and confirmed in, the belief of the chriſtian religion, as it is contained in the holy ſcriptures. That they eſteem it a great bleſſing to live under a conſtitution, which, in its original principles, enſures to them the full and free poſſeſſion of their faith, having aſſerted the authority and ſufficiency of holy ſcriptures in—"all things neceſſary to ſalvation; ſo that whatſoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it ſhould be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requiſite or neceſſary to ſalvation." That your petitioners do conceive that they have a natural right, and are alſo warranted by thoſe original principles of the reformation from popery, on which the church of England is conſtituted, to judge in ſearching the ſcriptures each man for himſelf, what may or may not be proved thereby. That they find themſelves, however, in a great meaſure precluded the enjoyment of this invaluable privilege by the laws relating to ſubſcription; whereby your petitioners are required to acknowledge certain articles and confeſſions of faith and doctrine, drawn up by fallible men, to be all and every of them agreeable to the ſaid ſcriptures. Your petitioners therefore pray, that they may be relieved from ſuch an impoſition upon their judgment, and be reſtored to their undoubted right as proteſtants of interpreting ſcripture for themſelves, without being bound by any human explications thereof, or required to acknowledge, by ſubſcription or declaration, the truth of any formulary of religious faith and doctrine whatſoever, beſide holy ſcripture itſelf.

That your petitioners not only are themſelves aggrieved by ſubſcription, as now required (which they cannot but conſider as an encroachment on their rights, competent to them both as men and as members of a proteſtant eſtabliſhment) but with much grief and concern apprehend it to be a great hindrance to the ſpreading of Chriſt's true religion: As it tends to preclude, at leaſt to diſcourage, further enquiry into the true ſenſe of ſcripture, to divide communions, and cauſe mutual diſlike between fellow proteſtants: As it gives a handle to unbelievers to reproach and vilify the Clergy, by repreſenting them (when they obſerve their diverſity of opinion touching thoſe very articles which were agreed upon for the ſake of avoiding the diverſities of opinion) as guilty of prevarication, and of accommodating their faith to lucrative views or political conſiderations: As it affords to papiſts, and others diſaffected to our religious eſtabliſhments, occaſion to reflect upon it as inconſiſtently framed, admitting and authorizing doubtful and precarious doctrines, at the ſame time that holy ſcripture alone is acknowledged to be certain, and ſufficient for ſalvation; As it tends (and the evil daily increaſes) unhappily to divide the Clergy of the eſtabliſhment themſelves, ſubjecting one part thereof, who aſſert but their proteſtant privilege to queſtion every human doctrine, and bring it to the teſt of ſcripture, to be reviled, as well from the pulpit as the preſs, by another part, who ſeem to judge the articles they have ſubſcribed to to be of equal authority with the holy ſcripture itſelf: And, laſtly, as it occaſions ſcruples and embarraſſments of conſcience to thoughtful and worthy perſons in regard to entrance into the Miniſtry, or chearful continuance in the exerciſe of it.

That the clerical part of your petitioners, upon whom it is peculiarly incumbent, and who are more immediately appointed by the ſtate, to maintain and defend the truth as it is in Jeſus, do find themſelves under a great reſtraint in their endeavours herein, by being obliged to join iſſue with the adverſaries of revelation, in ſuppoſing the one true ſenſe of ſcripture to be expreſſed in the preſent eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of faith, or elſe to incur the reproach of having departed from their ſubſcriptions, the ſuſpicion of inſincerity, and the repute of being ill affected to the church; whereby their comfort and uſefulneſs among their reſpective flocks, as well as their ſucceſs againſt the adverſaries of our common chriſtianity, are greatly obſtructed.

That ſuch of your petitioners as have been educated with a view to the ſeveral profeſſions of civil law and phyſic, cannot but think it a great hardſhip to be obliged (as are all in one of the univerſities, even at their firſt admiſſion or matriculation, and at an age ſo immature for diſquiſitions and deciſions of ſuch moment) to ſubſcribe their unfeigned aſſent to a variety of theological propoſitions, concerning which their private opinions can be of no conſequence to the public, in order to entitle them to academical degrees in thoſe faculties; more eſpecially as the courſe of their ſtudies, and attention to their practice reſpectively, afford them neither the means nor the leiſure to examine whether and how far ſuch propoſitions do agree with the word of God.

That certain of your petitioners have reaſon to lament, not only their own, but the too probable misfortune of their ſons, who, at an age before the habit of reflection can be formed, or their judgment matured, muſt, if the preſent mode of ſubſcription remains, be irrecoverably bound down in points of the higheſt conſequence to the tenets of ages leſs informed than their own.

That whereas the firſt of the three articles, enjoined by the thirty-ſixth canon of the church of England to be ſubſcribed, contains a recognition of his Majeſty's ſupremacy in all cauſes eccleſiaſtical and civil, your petitioners humbly preſume that every ſecurity, propoſed by ſubſcription to the ſaid article, is fully and effectually provided for by the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, preſcribed to be taken by every Deacon and Prieſt at their ordination, and by every Graduate in both Uni-

verſities. Your petitioners, nevertheleſs, are ready and willing to give any farther teſtimony which may be thought expedient, of their affection for his Majeſty's perſon and government, of their attachment and dutiful ſubmiſſion in church and ſtate, of their abhorrence of the unchriſtian ſpirit of popery, and of all thoſe maxims of the church of Rome which tend to enſlave the conſciences, or to undermine the civil or religious liberty of a free proteſtant people.

Your petitioners, in conſideration of the premiſes, do now humbly ſupplicate this Honourable Houſe, in hope of being relieved from an obligation ſo incongruous with the right of private judgment, ſo pregnant with danger to true religion, and ſo productive of diſtreſs to many pious and conſcientious men, and uſeful ſubjects of the ſtate, and in that hope look up for redreſs, and humbly ſubmit their cauſe, under God, to the wiſdom and juſtice of a Britiſh Parliament, and the piety of a proteſtant King. And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

LONDON, *March* 9.

THERE is now in Cheſhire gaol a man, aged near 80, who is to be tried next Aſſizes at Stafford, for a murder committed by him upwards of 20 years ago, at Meir, near Newcaſtle under Line, by ſhooting, through a window, one Walſh, a bailiff, who was going to ſerve him with a writ; upon which the murderer abſconded, and could never be diſcovered till, by mere accident, a few days ago.

Some workmen who were employed in the ruins of the Abbey at St. Edmund's Bury, found a leaden coffin, made after the antient cuſtom, exactly the ſhape of the body. This had been encloſed in an oak caſe, which, by length of time, was decayed, but the lead remained quite perfect. Upon cloſe examination, it was found to be the body of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, uncle to Henry V. and depoſited in 1427. On opening the lead the fleſh, hair, toe and hand nails, were as perfect and ſound as though he had not been dead ſix hours. A ſurgeon in the neighbourhood made an inciſion on the breaſt, and declares the fleſh cut as firm as in a living ſubject, and there was even an appearance of blood. Multitudes of people were preſent and ſaw the ſame. At this time the corps was not in the leaſt noiſome, but being expoſed to the air, it preſently became putrid and offenſive. The workmen coming early on Friday morning, reſolved to make prize of the lead, and therefore cut out the corps, tumbled it into a hole near at hand, and threw the dirt on it. The lead was conveyed directly to the plumbers, and there ſold for twenty-two ſhillings. Thus, in Shakeſpear's phraſe, was a great man knocked about the ſconce with a dirty ſhovel.

*Part of a letter written by an officer who lately ſerved in* BENGAL.

"For the ſake of my country, and the honour of the Engliſh name, I ſincerely wiſh that a thick veil could be drawn over the methods of acquiring fortunes in India for ſome years paſt (eſpecially the laſt ſeven years) as well as over the monſtrous and unconſtitutional powers with which our Nabobs in that country have been permitted to inveſt themſelves.

During the period I have juſt hinted at, our eaſtern Nabobs poſſeſſed the power of *doing ill* in a greater degree than perhaps was ever known in the annals of time; and let Bengal *now* declare how they have uſed it.

In the year 1765, when the *Prince and Father of Nabobs*, whoſe nod, like that which ſhakes Olympus, could deſtroy the inhabitants of the earth, ſhook his awful brow, and ſaid, "Let there be a monopoly of the neceſſaries of life, for the benefit of my family and friends," he ſigned the death warrant for two millions of his fellow creatures! And when he ſaid "Let the coin be adulterated," he iſſued an order for depopulating three thouſand villages!

I ſpeak from experience and ocular demonſtration. I have known Bengal for many years. I have travelled over that country when it was in reality *the garden of the world*; when the villages were large, populous, and flouriſhing; when the extenſive plains were covered with lowing herds, and laughing huſbandmen; and when the manufacturer ſung unmoleſted under every ſhady tree.

I have ſince travelled over that country, when the villages were become the habitations of foxes; when the once fertile plains were become immeaſurable waſtes, inhabited only by the growling tiger, and the howling jackal; and when the few half ſtarved manufacturers, whom rapine and avarice had left, beheld me with jealouſy and fear.

This picture is too horrid for reflection; yet, alas, it is nevertheleſs true.

The proteſt from the Houſe of Commons is expected to be in a much warmer ſtrain than that from the Houſe of Lords; but adminiſtration having carried its point, little regards the paſſion of a loſing gameſter, and only turns thoſe complaints into ridicule which the minority pour out on the diſtreſſes of their country.

A Gentleman expreſſing his ſurprize to a friend at the Smyrna coffee-houſe, that ſo great a majority as 68 for the bill, and 25 againſt it, could be found to paſs the Royal marriage bill, the latter replied, that if the Miniſtry brought in a bill for annihilating the chriſtian religion, the Biſhops themſelves would vote for it, provided they were continued in the profeſſion of their temporalities.

The Iriſh patriots, as well as the Engliſh, have quarrelled, and a total breach, we hear, has taken place between the Duke of Leinſter, the Speaker, and Mr. Flood.

There are no leſs than ſix convicts, which went off about three months ſince for tranſportation, returned; two of them are taken, Taylor the bookbinder, and one Hancock; Sir John Fielding's men are in purſuit of the other four.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 21.

The Prince George, Captain Fawn, from Virginia, is arrived at London.

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VIRGINIA, to wit,

*By his Excellency the Right Honourable* JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the ſaid Colony and Dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame*:

## A PROCLAMATION

*For publiſhing the Repeal of an Act of Aſſembly.*

WHEREAS his Majeſty in Council hath been pleaſed to ſignify his diſallowance of an act of Aſſembly paſſed in *June*, 1770, intituled "An act to explain certain doubts touching the juriſdiction of the Court of Huſtings of the city of *Williamſburg*," I do therefore, in purſuance thereof, by this proclamation, publiſh and declare, that the ſaid act of Aſſembly is repealed, made void, and of none effect; whereof all perſons whom it may concern are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

*GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at* Williamſburg, *this* 21*ſt day of* May, 1772, *and in the* 12*th year of his Majeſty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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VIRGINIA, to wit,

*By his Excellency the Right Honourable* JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the ſaid Colony and Dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame*:

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me, that numbers of people have lately removed, and are daily removing from the neighbouring colonies, and ſettling themſelves in the ſouth weſtern frontier of this dominion upon lands already granted by patents to others, to the great injury and diſquiet of ſuch patentees; availing themſelves, in the ſaid lawleſs conduct, of his Majeſty's proclamation of the 7th of *October* 1763, wherein his Majeſty is pleaſed to prohibit the ſettlement of thoſe lands; by which they affect to think that all the patents iſſued for granting any part thereof are annulled and made void, and the ſaid lands thrown open to the occupation of the firſt adventurer; for putting a ſtop, therefore, to ſuch irregular and unjuſt proceedings, I have thought proper, by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, by this proclamation in his Majeſty's name to require all perſons, coming under the above deſcription, immediately to evacuate ſuch their illegal ſettlements; and if they ſhall refuſe or delay ſo to do, that then the ſheriff of the county of *Botetourt* do uſe all lawful means for removing them, and all his Majeſty's officers, both civil and military, and all other his Majeſty's liege ſubjects within this dominion, be aiding and aſſiſting therein, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril.

*Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at the Council Chamber, in the city of* Williamſburg, *this* 5*th day of* May, 1772, *and in the* 12*th year of his Majeſty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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VIRGINIA, to wit,

*By his Excellency the Right Honourable* JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the ſaid Colony and Dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame*:

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received authentic advice of the death of her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of *Wales*; and that his Majeſty had been pleaſed, on that melancholy occaſion, to order, in Council, that in the morning and evening prayers in the litany, and in all other parts of the public ſervice, as well in the occaſional offices as in the book of common prayer, where the Royal Family is particularly prayed for, the following form and order ſhall be obſerved, *viz.* Our gracious Queen *Charlotte*, his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*, and all the Royal Family; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, by this proclamation, to give public notice thereof, hereby, in his Majeſty's name, requiring every miniſter and reader within this colony, in his reſpective church or churches, to conform henceforth to the above direction.

*GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at the Council Chamber, in the city of* Williamſburg, *this* 5*th day of* May, 1772, *and in the* 12*th year of his Majeſty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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AS my wife has left me without a lawful reaſon, I hereby forewarn all perſons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt ſhe may contract.

JOSEPH BLAIN.

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*Juſt imported, and to be* SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore, in* Portſmouth, *for ready money, or on ſhort credit,*

A WELL aſſorted CARGO of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are ſheetings from one ſhilling and fourpence to ſix ſhillings per yard, damaſk table cloths, and in ſuits, port wine, *Kenton's* bottled porter, rappee ſnuff, ſcented and plain, *Ruſſia* tail cloth, beſt *London* calf leather waxed and grained, *&c. &c.*

JAMES INGRAM.

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THE ſubſcriber, having ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the noted Mr. JOSEPH CARNCROSS, of the city of *Dublin*, coachmaker, and for many years paſt carried on the coachmaking trade, in all its different branches, in *Ireland*, and in *New York*, where he has had the honour of making a coach, phæton, and chaiſe, for his Excellency the Right Honourable Earl of DUNMORE, is now removed, with his family, from *New-York* to *Palace* ſtreet, in *Williamſburg*, *Virginia*, where he propoſes to make and repair all ſorts of coaches, landaus, chariots, poſtchaiſes, phætons, curricles, chaiſes, and chairs with harneſs of every ſort. Alſo ſteel ſprings, and iron work of every kind, relative to the coachmaking trade. Likewiſe painting, gilding, and japanning. The ſubſcriber being determined to do all his work in the beſt manner, and on the loweſt terms, humbly hopes thoſe Gentlemen that are pleaſed to employ him will pay caſh, at leaſt for any piece of new work, on delivery of the ſame; and will be truly thankful to every Gentleman or Lady who will employ him to repair carriages, even if the repairs do not exceed half a bit. The utmoſt care, and diſpatch of buſineſs, ſhall be the conſtant ſtudy of the public's moſt humble ſervant,

ELKANAH DEANE.

The ſubſcriber having two or three ſpare rooms, would be glad to accommodate Gentlemen with private lodgings.

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JOSEPH BECK,

STAYMAKER,

FROM LONDON,

In BROAD STREET, *New York*, between the old *Dutch* CHURCH STREET, and his Excellency General GAGE's,

MAKES all kinds of ſtays for Ladies and Miſſes in the neweſt taſte, and at the loweſt prices.—Being inclined to extend his buſineſs, he begs leave to inform the Ladies of *Virginia*, who may have occaſion to employ him, that by giving in their orders to Mrs. *Deane*, of *Williamſburg*, they will be taken proper care of, and to ſuch as are convenient ſhe will take their meaſures, and the neceſſary directions. Thoſe who chuſe to employ him may rely on the utmoſt punctuality and diſpatch.

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FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land lying in *Princeſs Anne*, containing 70 acres, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe, kitchen, dairy, and ſundry other neceſſary houſes, a pretty young apple and peach orchard. The ſaid land adjoins *Linkhorn Bay*, a noted place for fiſh and oyſters, and is within three miles of church, and within one mile of a fine griſt mill. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

HENRY JOHNSON.

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ESSEX, *May* 1, 1772.

I INTEND to leave the colony very ſoon.

ANDREW CRAWFORD.

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ESSEX, *May* 1, 1772.

AS Mr. *Andrew Crawford*, late factor, in *Eſſex*, for *James Ritchie* and company of *Glaſgow*, merchants, intends to leave this colony very ſoon, it is expected, and required, if any perſon has any claim againſt *James Ritchie* and company for tranſactions with *Andrew Crawford*, that ſuch perſons ſhall immediately give in their reſpective claims to *Andrew Crawford* and the ſubſcriber, and have the ſame ſettled and adjuſted prior to the ſaid *Crawford*'s leaving the colony, and that all perſons who had ſtore dealings, in *Hobb's Hole*, with *Andrew Crawford*, and whoſe accounts are not finally ſettled, will immediately examine their reſpective accounts on the books in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, and have their accounts ſettled, as claims againſt *James Ritchie* and company for any tranſaction with *Andrew Crawford*, although ſaid to have been formerly given in, will neither be diſcounted nor paid by the ſubſcriber after the ſaid *Crawford* leaves the colony.

WILLIAM WODDROP.

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I FIND it very inconvenient to attend the *April* and *October* General Courts, to receive many ſmall ſums of money due for coal, and frequently meet with great diſappointments, ſhall with much pleaſure oblige my cuſtomers and others, who are pleaſed to favour me with their caſh at *Rocket's* landing, or orders on the merchants who reſide near the falls of *James* river, which will enable me to diſcharge my contracts, and pay off the waggoners. They often demand the ready money for the waggonage of coal

SAMUEL DU VAL.

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*To be* SOLD *at* Tappahannock, *purſuant to a decree of* Eſſex *court, on the* 20*th of* July, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day.*

TWO LOTS in the town of *Tappahannock*, belonging to *William Hathaway*, late of the ſaid town, and mortgaged by him to *James Ritchie* and company. The ſaid lots are ſituated near the public tobacco warehouſes, and have on them 2 dwellinghouſes in tolerable repair, and numbered 33 and 69, as by the plan of the ſaid town. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, giving bond and ſecurity to

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

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THE FAMOUS ASS ROSANO,

*Juſt arrived from* SPAIN,

WILL cover this enſuing ſeaſon at *Zebulon Hollingſaſt's*, at *Bachelor's Bluff*, on *Mattapony* river, at two guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. The pedigree of the ſaid aſs is as follows: He was got by *Senbior*, a noted aſs of *Don Alphonſo Rodiguez de Alcazer*; which *Senbior* was got by *Don Pedro*, belonging to the Duke *de Medinalali*, got by *Bravado*, *Philip* the Fourth's favourite ſtate aſs, whoſe ſire was Pope *Innocent*'s pad, whoſe grandſire was *Sancho Panza*'s dapple, got by *Xeriff*, which was ſent to *Izabella*, of *Spain*, by *Roxana*, favourite Sultana, to *Abderman*, King of *Morocco*, and got by *Oſman* the Great's Sultana, who was got by *Ottoman*, an aſs belonging to *Omar*, whoſe ſire was *Medina*, and carried the Prophet *Mahomet* to *Mecca*, whoſe ſire was *Semiramis's Priapus*, whoſe grandſire was *Nebuchadnezzar's Bell*, and his great grandſire was *Balaam's Nameleſs*, whoſe great great grandſire came with *Noah* out of the ark.

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TAKEN up about 4 miles from *Cave's Ford* in *Culpeper*, a ſmall roan horſe, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock R, has a ſprig tail, and hanging mane, about 4 years old, and has never been rode. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

RICHARD QUINN.